

PERSHING WIRES T.R. OF LOSS OF QUENTIN

"I Hope He May Have Landed Safely," Says General in Message.

AIR ACTION IS DESCRIBED

Sheaf of Condolence Messages Sent to Roosevelt Family From All Over Nation.

Quentin Landed Safe, Flier Mate Believes

"COMPANION aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt," said a cablegram received from Paris by Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga yesterday from his son-in-law, Major R. C. Derby, United States Medical Corps. The cable which contains some further personal matter, indicates that there is still great hope that Quentin may be alive and a prisoner in Germany. The Colonel stated last night that he had not given up hope.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt left the Hotel Langdon yesterday morning and took the 8:15 o'clock Empire State Express for Saratoga, leaving behind him a sheaf of messages of condolence that had followed the news that his young son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had fallen in battle on the western front. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth remained at the Langdon. The family had given orders that no messages were to be sent to them excepting such as came from their home at Oyster Bay. One of these was a cablegram from Saratoga.

It was a message containing some hope, for it merely told that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt had disappeared in the clouds and that no definite information had been received regarding his fate. Gen. Pershing's message told that the squadron to which young Roosevelt belonged was protecting observation planes which were engaged in making photographs when German airplanes made an attack on them.

Gen. Pershing's Message.

Gen. Pershing's message said: "Regret very much that your son, Lieut. Quentin, was reported as missing on July 14. With a patrol of twelve planes he went on a mission of protecting the photographic section. Seven enemy planes were sighted and attacked, after which the enemy planes returned and our planes broke combat, returning to their base. Lieut. Roosevelt did not return."

A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes fall out of the combat and into the clouds and the French report that an American plane was seen descending.

I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you immediately on receipt of further information.

Pershing's Message.

"We are deeply grateful," cabled the Colonel in reply, "for your thoughtful kindness and will never forget it. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of the Colonel, came from Washington to New York by automobile when the news came of her brother's reported death. In the meantime Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt had come to town from Oyster Bay and she joined them at the Langdon."

All during the day messages of condolence poured into the Colonel's office. The Colonel's secretary took charge of the mass of telegrams and letters and only called the Langdon when something came along that demanded immediate attention.

Julius Kahn, Muriel Vanderbilt, Sarah Bernhardt, the Belgian Military Mission and the Italian Military Mission were among those who sent messages.

Col. Roosevelt was called at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning. He had breakfast in his room and then came down to make the start for Saratoga. He wore a steel gray cutaway suit and a big Panama hat surmounted by a massive head. At the station he entered a parlor car and gave directions that he was not to be disturbed while on the train.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Baker sent Col. Roosevelt his personal expression of sympathy today and promised that any information reaching the Department regarding Lieut. Roosevelt would be promptly forwarded to the former President.

Here here deem it unlikely that any definite word as to the young officer's fate will be received until he is either located in a German prison camp if he is alive or until the German air forces notify their American captives that he was killed. Such notices frequently are interchanged between the enemy and allied armies as an act of courtesy.

U. S. FLIERS DOWN 14 TO AVENGE QUENTIN

Was First American Lost in Battle of Champagne.

LONDON, July 18.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, today wired former President Theodore Roosevelt expressing his sympathy over the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt. The Premier's message read:

"I am very sorry to hear the news of the death of your gallant son. He died fighting valiantly against great odds for a noble cause. Please convey my own and my wife's sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt."

PARIS, July 18.—"If the battle can be said to have commenced when the air fighting became intense," says the *Star* and *Strips*, the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force, "Lieut. Roosevelt was probably the first American lost in the battle of the Champagne."

"The new German offensive gave the American aviation forces their first opportunity to participate in major operations," the newspaper continues. "Allied airplanes in force had crossed the German lines at daylight Sunday morning to clear the air, harass the enemy's movements and learn as much as possible about the German concentrations and artillery positions."

"There was no pretence of secrecy. The Allies knew the Germans were on the eve of attacking and the Germans knew that the Allies knew. In these air force the Americans were well and gallantly represented. Their observation airplanes had done a share of the preceding day's photographic, locating troops and guns. As a testimony of their success it may be said that during Sunday they located twenty-five enemy batteries, most of which were neutralized by our artillery before they were fairly in action."

"Our chase squadrons were instructed

The Nation's Honor Roll

ARMY.	Reported July 18.	Total to date.
Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	14	1,736
Died of wounds	10	640
Died of disease	2	1,358
Died of accident and other causes	2	519
Wounded in action	21	5,629
Missing in action (including prisoners)	4	559
Day's totals	57	10,441

(Corrected according to latest War Department figures.)

MARINES.	Reported July 18.	Total to date.
Killed in action	3	422
Died of wounds	1	207
Died of disease	0	0
Died of accident and other causes	0	0
Wounded in action	3	1,065
Missing in action (including prisoners)	0	83
Day's totals	7	1,777

(Corrected according to latest Marine Corps figures.)

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following casualty lists were issued to-day:

ARMY.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CARTER, C. C., Fresno, Cal.
LUSH, E. M., Kansas City, Mo.
MCPADDEN, W. P., Great Bend, Kan.
TRAVIS, W. L., Hot Springs, Ark.

WOUNDED.

BRIGNALL, L. W., Geneva, N. Y.
FISHER, R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
GALLAGHER, J., Tulsa, Okla.
KIRBY, J. V., Rushville, Ind.
LEE, S. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
LYNN, H. R., Madison, N. Y.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

FITZWILSON, J. P., Charleston, S. C.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW IN HOSPITAL.

BUNT, F. B., Tannersville, N. Y.
CORTON, E. M., Billings, Mo.
FLORINE, P. J., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
LANIER, C. E., Andalusia, Ala.
MACCIOCIA, J. J., Italy.
UPTON, F. M., Fairfield, Conn.

DIED OF DISEASE.

MILFORD, S., Sumner, Mo.
LUCAS, C. E., Trenton, N. J.
MORROW, L. G., Canada.
WATTS, W. M., Little Falls, Minn.
WHEATFIELD, P., Salters Depot, S. C.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

TAYLOR, RALPH C., Mount Pleasant, Mich.
WHALEN, HERBERT D., Detroit, Mich.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

BRIGHTBILL, RUSSELL B., Harrisburg, Pa.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

CHAMBERS, LAWRENCE A., Bridgeport, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION.

BROOK, A., Princeton, N. J.
COTTON, E. M., Billings, Mo.
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FRENCH FIRE NAILS ENEMY TO TRACKS

Wonderfully Planned Defence Causes Biggest Slaughter of Germans Thus Far.

CHIEFLY OUTPOST GAINS

Teuton Officers Accused of Cowardice—Best Troops Beaten to Standstill.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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With THE ENEMY'S ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17 (delayed)—Yesterday was the best for the Allies and the worst for Germany of any second day in the whole series of offensives undertaken by the enemy this summer. For the first time since these offensives started in March the enemy was compelled to content himself with small local attacks preceded by artillery operating from the same bases used before the main offensive started.

This has not happened before in any German offensive since March. In the previous offensives the German storm troops advanced too far and too fast to be supported by the artillery on the second day, which caused the fighting to automatically resolve itself into engagements between infantry and machine gun detachments.

It is too early to say that the latest German drive has been definitely stopped. The general attack has been broken, and while the enemy may pull himself together sufficiently to continue the thrust on a grand scale the initial advantage is lost, which in war, as in football, counts a great deal.

In the Marne sector yesterday the fighting was divided into three compartments. South of Dormans the French and Americans in a strong counter attack took the villages of St. Aignan, Châtel, Monthodon, and reestablished their lines on heights overlooking the Marne.

North of the river the French and Italians held positions to which they had retired Monday. Between these two positions the enemy tried to push southward in the direction of Epernay. Here they advanced two miles after suffering losses, and was definitely stopped eight miles short of his objective. In these three operations the enemy's gain barely balanced our own.

MAINE CORPS.

KILLED IN ACTION.

STURGES, THOMAS A., New Orleans.
BENNETT, FREDERICK S., Northampton, Mass.
HALE, CHARLES C., McConville, N. C.
SIRK, FREDERICK L., Baltimore, Md.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

WALBURN, ALFRED C., Welton, Ohio.
SCHUMACHER, H. L., Newark, N. J.
COLE, J. Lynn, Mass.
SINVELL, H., Schenectady, Pa.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

SCHUMACHER, H. L., Newark, N. J.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

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tions distinguished themselves, as did the command and its leaders, officers and men. So skillfully did the French manage the defense that fully half of the German shells fell in territory totally destitute of French troops.

The French engineers also deserve a word of credit for the clever way in which the French outpost positions were placed in such a way that the enemy, in order to reach them, had to expose himself to both frontal and cross fire from French guns.

The French in the Champagne believe to a man that they have brought this latest of the German "big efforts" to a standstill.

This morning the fighting positions remained practically unchanged. The enemy pursued his policy of making detached efforts at widely separated and isolated points along the front, but met with very moderate success.

South of the Dormans district yesterday the French counter attack against the Germans who had gained a footing on Bourdonville farm. The only place the Germans were able to make a further advance was south of the Marne, where they took Montvoin village, although the village itself was quickly retaken by the French. This is undoubtedly the most dangerous point of the attack.

Trying to Widen South Front.

The German efforts to push forward again at St. Aignan, Châtel and Comblay are all part of the design to widen the front south of the Marne, leaving Paris temporarily on account of the lack of any decided advantage in pressing in that direction. To advance along the front south of the Marne would be to take an important railroad town, and would be of help in the campaign against Rheims.

Regarding this plan it may be said that there does not seem much chance to carry it out, due to the way the French are retreating, and, second, the very fact that they are compelled to undertake such an enterprise shows how far short the German plans are falling in this offensive when contrasted with the giant forward strides they made in the first days of their previous drives.

The fighting last night and this morning was especially directed by the enemy to enlarging the strid of country he had seized south of the Marne. While yesterday he started rushing along the Marne toward Epernay, American troops with great dash fought him back over the stream in the direction of Chateau Thierry, almost making up on the wings what had been lost in other directions.

If to-day's reports furnish anything like a permanent indication of the future course of the battle the German offensive will settle down to the extremely limited and awkward objective of cutting behind the lines, thus obliterating that salient.

According to latest news the enemy has advanced from Ceully, on the Marne halfway between Dormans and Epernay, to Montvoin, which is only ten kilometers from Epernay.

East of Rheims, particularly in the neighborhood of Brunay, the enemy is struggling furiously to break the French line. In this sector Gouraud's troops have inflicted tremendous damage on the enemy.

Best German Troops Sifted.

The most severely tried troops in the first day's fighting were the Second, Third and Fifth divisions of Prussian Guards, that is to say some of Germany's best troops.

The Franco-American counter attack drew the Germans out of Saintagnan la Chapelle and forced them to climb the hills toward the Marne. Bourdonville farm, which the Germans managed to reach, is close to the road leading from the Chateau Montvoin, four kilometers from Brunay, where the German position evidently is not secure.

La Liberté gives details showing the vigorous nature of the defence the French are putting up along the whole line. At 11 o'clock Monday morning seven hours after the offensive started—the German troops between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans had been unable to make any advance; they were literally nailed in their tracks by the stubborn defence.

At Conde Wood and the little villages of Sacony, Montvoin, Chazy, Clos and at Milton Farm there was furious fighting. The Second and Ninth regiments of the Second Division of Prussian Guards had been detached from a neighboring army under Von Boehm with orders to fight their way through Conde Wood.

Desperate fighting followed, becoming hand to hand in many places, and right in the midst of this fighting the French were reinforced by detachments of Americans. These joined the French and together they fought magnificently. At Sacony the village was abandoned by the allied fighters only after it was seen that they were hopelessly outnumbered and after tremendous damage had been inflicted on the enemy.

The fields between Conde Wood and Sacony village were literally covered with gray clad bodies. Further east, between Dormans and Troyes, the fighting was equally severe, with the French and Americans meeting attack with counter attack and taking many prisoners.